

TAFT POINTS OUT  
NATIONAL MENACESounds Warning to Lawyers  
of the Country.

## HITS AT THE RADICALS

Must Preserve Institution of  
Private Property.

President-elect in Speech Before Augusta Bar Association Says Courts Must Be Maintained in Economic and Political Struggle Which Is Imminent with Forces Opposed to Our Present Institutions.

Bon Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga., Jan. 11.—In a speech here to-night before the Augusta Bar Association, President-elect Taft gave it as his opinion that within the next two or three decades this country "must decide whether our institutions and methods of civilization shall stand."

The institution of private property, he said, would have to meet a severe test and the lawyers of the country must work out the best plan to preserve it as far as possible, while at the same time preventing the harmful use of private property in big combinations.

Speaking of the judges of the United States bench, he said he thought it would have been better if there had been several impeachments in the history of the country, as the bench has had little of such discipline.

## His Speech in Part.

Mr. Taft said, in part:

"We are looking forward, must look forward during the next decade, or two decades, or three decades, to a test of our present institutions and present method of civilization, to the question whether the institution of private property is one worthy of being preserved, and to the test as well, whether the courts, and the lawyers behind the courts, shall maintain themselves in the economic and political struggle that we are likely to have with forces opposed to our present institutions."

"The institution of private property I have had occasion to say a number of times, and I do not hesitate to repeat it, next to that of personal liberty, has had more to do with the progress of civilization, with the uplifting of the human race than any other institution that we have in our community, but we have reached a time when we must recognize certain limitations which previous conditions did not require. The assertion in the form of statutory law upon the use of private property wherever it is represented in combinations of capital."

## Must Be Curbed.

"We must recognize to-day that those combinations may be hurtful and it must fall to our profession, through arguments in court and by the judges themselves, and by the arguments of the lawyers in legislatures, to lay down the line of limitation which shall interfere as little as possible with the individualism and freedom of property on the one hand, and shall stay the progress toward injurious combination and injurious monopoly on the other."

"That I believe to be a lawyer's question, that I believe to be the problem that must be worked out not through denunciation, not through mere rhetoric and eloquence, but careful consideration of the operation of the limitation as it shall be stated in a statute and interpreted by a court."

"The problem is now on and therefore I state it with considerable solemnity and seriousness. We have got to work it out more or less by experiment, but in that working out we must get to depend upon the clearheaded lawyer both at the bar and on the bench, and the legislature."

## TAFT ATTENDS A BARBEQUE

Tables Spread Under Trees in the  
Front Yard of Plantation.

Augusta, Jan. 11.—Georgia hospitality, bedecked with every known form of food that barbecue and ordinary kitchen store can furnish, was on fire and flowing freely for President-elect Taft to-day.

He got the barbecue at the summer residence of Charles A. Bohler, tax collector of this county, eleven miles from Augusta, that he most enjoyed himself.

After a ride in his automobile with Mrs. Taft and the C. P. Taft family he arrived at the old-time "Beford-de-wah" plantation and soon sat down to a table under the trees of the front yard.

On that table was a sight to please. There was roast pork, roast chicken, roast lamb, barbecue hash, stuffed peppers, stuffed tomatoes, rice cooked in the Southern style, corn bread and other delicacies in endless profusion.

Frank H. Hitchcock, chairman of the national committee was there, also Jonathan J. Bourne, Jr., of Oregon, and Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond. No speeches were made.

While the distinguished guests and a few of Mr. Bohler's friends were dining there hung over the fence near-by what looked like innumerable faces of Georgia negroes and pickaninnies. Some of them had never seen an automobile, much less a President-elect, and when Mr. Taft shook hands with "Pickens," the barbecue cook, "that nigger wuz so proud he ain't never goin' to be wuth nothin' no more."

The only political development to-day was the report from reliable sources that George von L. Meyer, the Postmaster General, has been offered, and has accepted, the post of Secretary of the Navy.

No official confirmation of the story can be obtained owing to Mr. Taft's declaration that he will deny all stories of Cabinet appointments until March 4, except those of Knox and Hitchcock.

Nevertheless the Meyer report is given credence by the politicians now in Augusta. According to this story Meyer was offered the office here last week before the conference here last week between Knox and Taft, and he accepted it last Saturday. That evening Hitchcock's appointment to the Postmaster Generalship was announced. It had been held up so as not to embarrass Meyer by making it public before he had been provided for.

First Flowers for Table Decorations. See Blackstone, 11th and H six nm.

## WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland—Threatening to-day and to-morrow, with probably rain, turning into snow; colder; fresh northerly winds.

## ELECTOR SCORES BRYAN.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 11.—Nebotians' eight electors cast their votes to-day for W. J. Bryan for President and selected R. E. Watzke as messenger. The proceedings were culminated by the declaration of Douglas Shawan, a wealthy ranchman from Boone County, and one of the electors, that if he was not selected messenger he would refuse to vote for Bryan.

He was accompanied by the body waiting for President-elect and turning Shawan down, afterward, Shawan insisted that Bryan and the others had entered into a conspiracy to beat him and extend a "special privilege" to Watzke. He denounced Bryan as a four-flusher, and even ex-Gov. Shallenberger was unable to pacify him.

PASTOR CONFESSES  
AND ENDS HIS LIFERev. Mr. Carmichael Gave Up  
Flight from Justice.

## HYPNOTIZED, HE SAID

Browning, His Victim, Blamed  
for Tragedy in Church.

Cuts His Throat at Home of Sister in Carthage, Ill., After Detailed Statement Regarding Murder of Gideon Browning—Tells of His Growsome Crime, His Escape, and the Motive for the Act.

Carthage, Ill., Jan. 11.—Rev. John H. Carmichael, who murdered Gideon Browning in the Battle Run Methodist Church, in Columbus Township, near Adair, Mich., committed suicide here to-day. Just before taking his life he wrote a long confession, giving the details of the growsome crime, his escape, and the motive for the murder.

He died two hours after he had slashed his throat in two places.

No one but the murderer's sister, Mrs. Miranda Hughes, in whose home he died, knew the identity of the clergyman until discovery was made of a note found on him giving the man's name and containing instructions for the sheriff of St. Clair County, Mich., to take charge of the body. In the confession Carmichael said Browning held a peculiar hypnotic power over him and to free himself of this spell he planned to end the man's life, and if possible destroy all evidence of the crime.

## Always Had Been Friends.

Carmichael regarded Browning as an enemy, he says in his confession, although persons in the Adair district thought they were the best of friends because of their being together so much of the time. Carmichael, according to his written confession, passed through Chicago while the first accounts of the atrocious murder he had committed were being printed in that city.

The attempt at suicide was made shortly before 10 o'clock. While the minister was slowly losing consciousness from the loss of blood he was discovered. He was carried into his sister's house, where he died.

The confession of Rev. J. H. Carmichael, given out this afternoon, is as follows:

"Carthage, Ill., Jan. 9, 1909.

"To Mr. Wagoner, Port Huron, Mich. 'Honored Sir'—I write this letter to explain some things in connection with the Columbus church tragedy. I am guilty only because I am a coward. The man had such a hypnotic influence over me that I felt that something must be done. I felt greatly ashamed that a man said to be short-minded should be able to compel me to yield to his will, but I said nothing about it. At first he said: 'It's all right, either to talk about how we two could get rich.'"

## Feared His Influence.

"Then after he had been at the restaurant, for which he paid, also for the horse, he gave me a half dollar and said he wanted me to go across there and buy a small hatchet for his boy to play with. I began to tell him to go and do his own buying, when he set his eyes upon me in the queerest sort of a look, something like the look of a snake's eyes. Then I felt his influence tightening his grip on my mind, so I went, intending to go into the store and out the back way to get the horse and rush off for home."

"When I turned to close the door he stood looking upon me through the window and I just thought of the hatchet and came out again, but by that time he had disappeared, so I went to the barn."

"Once at the depot at Adair he came out of the house in his shirt sleeves and excoriated me by whispering me to walk the rails; all the while I felt as small as a bantam chicken. When he arranged with me about his wedding he said he would go to Port Huron and meet me on the road between that place and the church. I thought he fully meant to get married when he engaged my services, but when we met on the road and he said alone, I began to feel uneasy, but he said it was all right, the others would come in a carriage."

"When we went into the church I wanted to light a lamp, to which he dissented, saying: 'No, Elder; no light unless they should come.' Presently he said: 'Maybe you'd better have a little fire.' So I went out and passed wood to him through the window. When I had put in what I thought would be enough, he said: 'Now, Elder, the moon

Continued on Page 4, Column 2.

SOUTHERNERS GET  
ST. MATTHEW'SCommercial Congress Owner  
of Church Property.

## DEAL MADE YESTERDAY

Large Office Building Is to Be  
Erected on the Site.

Charles Hall Davis Conducts Negotiations for the Purchase—Title Conveyed by Local Attorneys to John M. Parker, of New Orleans. Location Regarded Ideal for Purposes of Commercial Body.

The St. Matthew's Church property was conveyed yesterday to the Southern Commercial Congress and will be used by that body as the site for the new office building which is to be erected in Washington as the headquarters of the congress. Title to the property is taken by John M. Parker, of New Orleans, president of the congress.

The negotiations for the purchase were conducted by Charles Hall Davis, in behalf of the executive committee of the congress, through the attorneys, C. A. Douglas, R. H. McNeil, and A. E. L. Leckie, representing the owners.

The property was sold on December 31 to McNeil & McNeil, attorneys, through Alexander McNeil, representing Cardinal Gibbons and Mr. Lee for St. Matthew's Church. The transaction yesterday conveyed the property from McNeil & McNeil to the Southern Commercial Congress. The consideration involved is held confidential, but is understood to have been about \$500,000.

## Father of the Enterprise.

Charles Hall Davis, representing the congress, has been the moving spirit in the building enterprise, which developed while the congress was in session here last December. Mr. Davis is president of the Appomattox Trust Company, of Petersburg, Va., president of the Chamber of Commerce of Petersburg, and is a director of the United States Trust Company, of this city. He belongs to the active element of young Southern business men, and is regarded by his associates as the father of the enterprise to give the congress a permanent home in this city.

Mr. Davis yesterday gave in outline the general plans of the congress in regard to the proposed building. The lot purchased is nearly square, being 148 feet on H street by 150 feet on Fifteenth street. The proposed building will cover the entire lot, will be probably ten stories high, and will be designed as one of the handsomest and most costly buildings of the kind in Washington. Plans are now well under way to raise an endowment fund for the Southern Commercial Congress of \$1,000,000. As much as may be necessary will be used in the purchase of the site and the erection of the building.

## General Plan of Structure.

The Southern Commercial Congress building will have on the ground floor a banking room and rooms for other business purposes. Upon one floor will be a large auditorium, with lobby and committee rooms adjoining. One floor will be devoted to the Southern Commercial Congress, where it is hoped to arrange a series of rooms, which shall form a permanent exhibit of Southern resources. There will also be office rooms for the congress, a library, and other features connected with its work. The rest of the building will be given over to office purposes, the rental to be devoted to the uses of the congress.

## Will Raise Endowment Fund.

Mr. Davis said yesterday that arrangements for raising the endowment fund would be completed at a meeting of the executive and finance committees of the congress to be held in Atlanta, January 15. While the property has been purchased for the congress, it has been done through the executive committee represented by President Parker and Mr. Davis, and at the Atlanta meeting steps will be taken to give the congress legal title to the property and to have it conveyed to the corporation.

The endowment fund has already been largely pledged, and the money is practically in sight to finance the enterprise. The general plan of carrying out the project is to give each subscriber who pays \$1,000 a life membership in the Southern Commercial Congress. Subscriptions already made by commercial bodies will be divided among the members of the congress in the manner indicated. The idea is to give the ownership of the building as wide a clientele as possible. It is also the purpose of the promoters to wind the matter up once for all, have the building paid for when completed, and the congress put upon a self-supporting basis from the start.

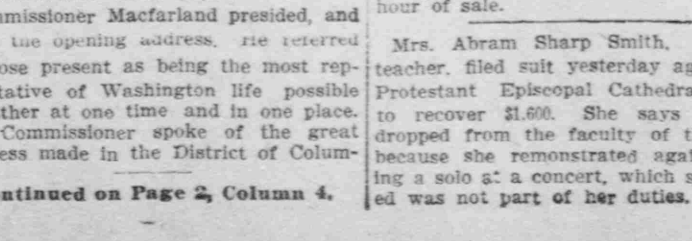
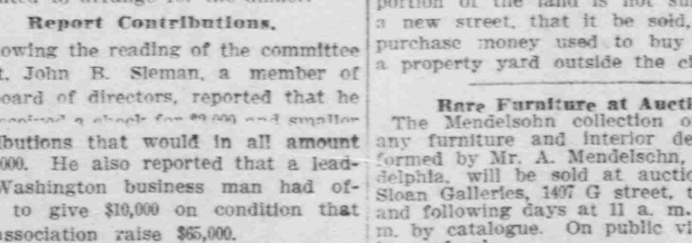
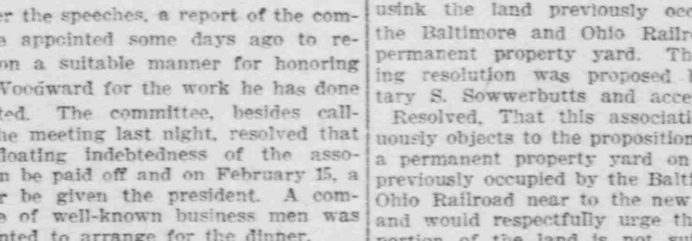
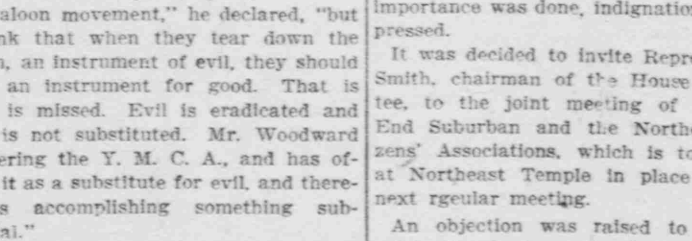
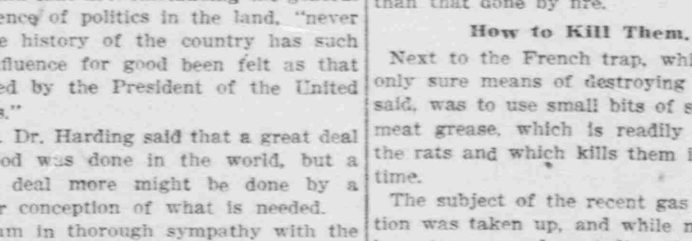
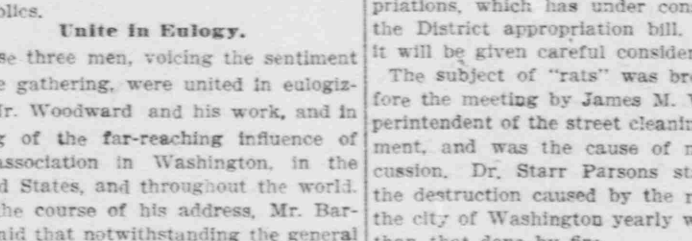
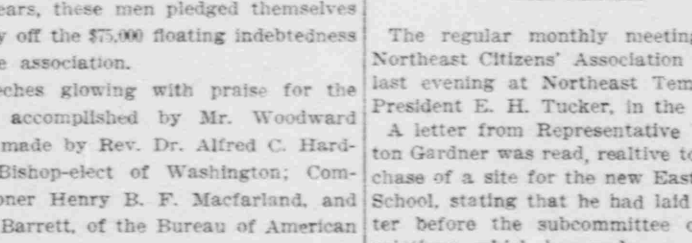
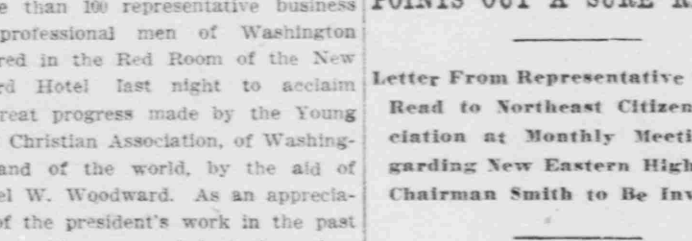
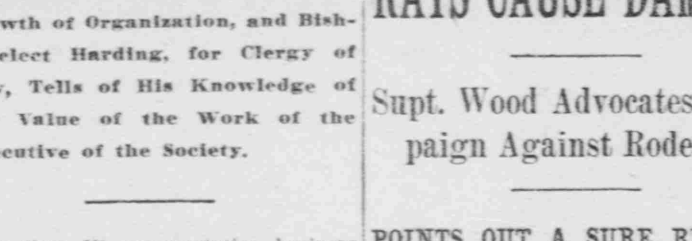
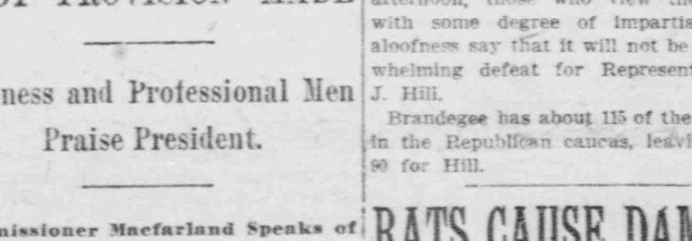
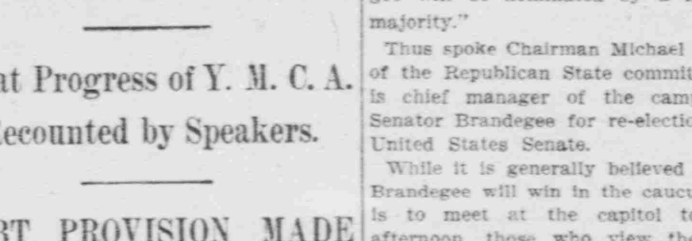
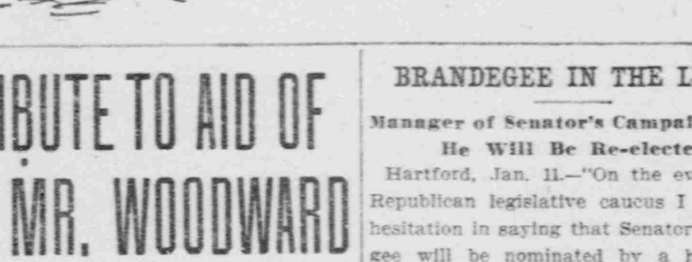
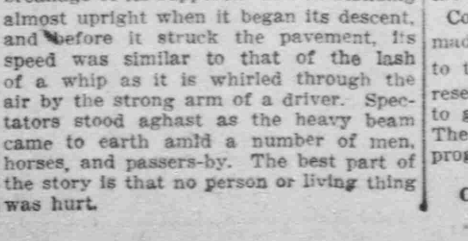
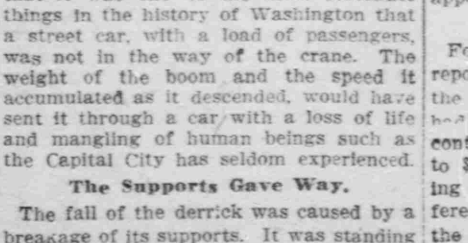
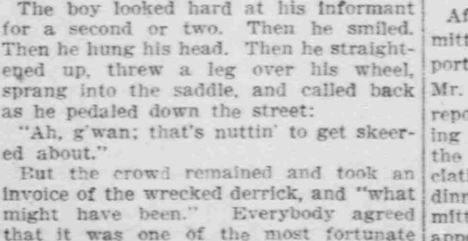
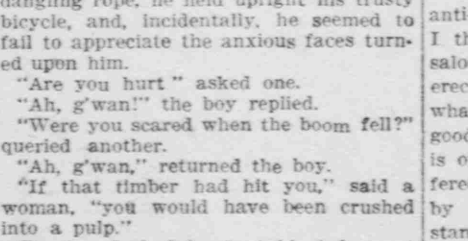
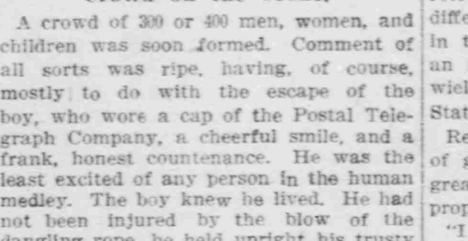
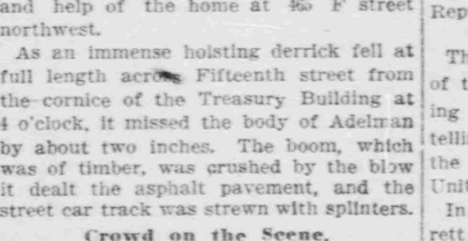
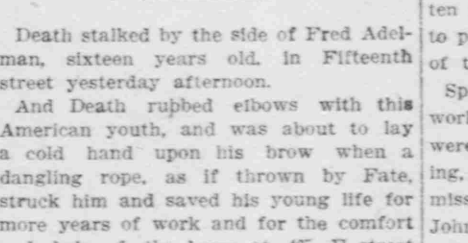
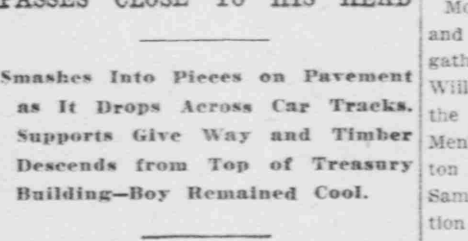
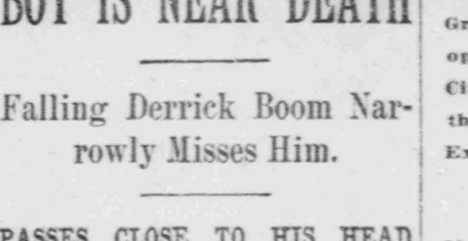
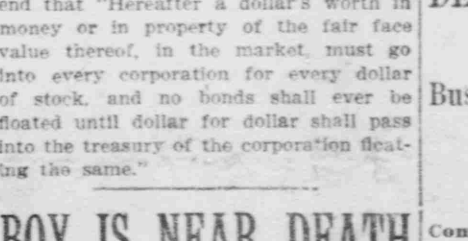
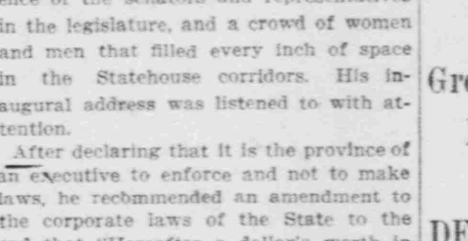
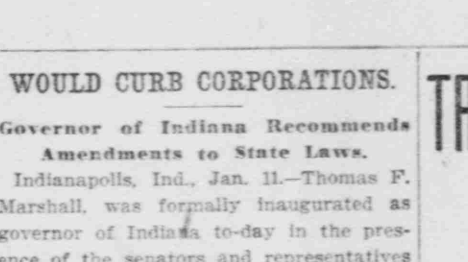
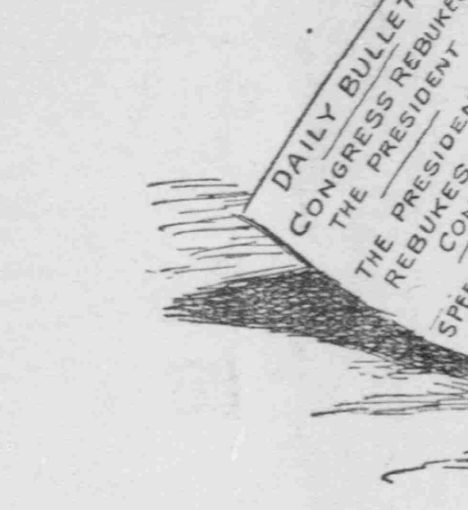
## Will Start Building Soon.

After the meeting in Atlanta, on January 15, a commission will be given to a competent architect to make the design of the building, probably through a competition, and operations upon the structure will be started as soon as the preliminary can be carried through.

With reference to the location Mr. Davis said yesterday that it had appeared to him and the other members of the committee from the start. Before leaving Washington last December, he said plans were set on foot to acquire the property. He said it was on the "banking street," in the heart of what was destined to be the financial district of Washington.

The site is convenient to all the car lines of the city, and so far as he or his committee could see, was the one spot in Washington providentially left for the very project which the congress purposes to realize at the Capital. It is within sight of the United States Treasury. It is two blocks from Pennsylvania avenue, and the same distance from New York avenue. It stands upon the air line avenue of traffic from the new Union Station, and is opposite one of the finest hotels in the Capital City.

The details of the purchase were worked out yesterday afternoon in the offices of C. A. Douglas, and the deeds will be placed on record as soon as they have been passed by a local title company.



## WOULD CURB CORPORATIONS.

Governor of Indiana Recommends  
Amendments to State Laws.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 11.—Thomas F. Marshall, was formally inaugurated as governor of Indiana to-day in the presence of the senators and representatives in the legislature, and a crowd of women and men that filled every inch of space in the Statehouse corridors. His inaugural address was listened to with attention.

After declaring that it is the province of an executive to enforce and not to make laws, he recommended an amendment to the corporate laws of the State to the end that "hereafter a dollar's worth in money or in property of the fair face value thereof, in the market, must go into every corporation for every dollar of stock, and no bonds shall ever be floated until dollar for dollar shall pass into the treasury of the corporation dealing the same."

## BOY IS NEAR DEATH

Falling Derrick Boom Nar-  
rowly Misses Him.

## PASSES CLOSE TO HIS HEAD

Smashes Into Pieces on Pavement as It Drops Across Car Tracks. Supports Give Way and Timber Descends from Top of Treasury Building—Boy Remained Cool.

Death stalked by the side of Fred Adelmann, sixteen years old, in Fifteenth street yesterday afternoon.

And death rubbed elbows with this American youth, and was about to lay a cold hand upon his brow when a dangling rope, as if thrown by Fate, struck him and saved his young life for more years of work and for the comfort and help of the home at 95 F street northwest.

As an immense hoisting derrick fell at full length across Fifteenth street from the cornice of the Treasury Building at 4 o'clock, it missed the body of Adelmann by about two inches. The boom, which was of timber, was crushed by the blow it dealt the asphalt pavement, and the street car track was strewn with splinters.

## Crowd on the Scene.

A crowd of 300 or 400 men, women, and children was soon formed. Comment of all sorts was ripe, having, of course, mostly to do with the escape of the boy, who wore a cap of the Postal Telegraph Company, a cheerful smile, and a frank, honest countenance. He was the least excited of any person in the human medley. The boy knew he lived. He had not been injured by the blow of the dangling rope, he held upright his trusty bicycle, and, incidentally, he seemed to fall to appreciate the anxious faces turned upon him.

"Are you hurt?" asked one.

"Ah, g'wan," the boy replied.

"Were you scared when the boom fell?" queried another.

"Ah, g'wan," returned the boy. "If that timber had hit you," said a woman, "you would have been crushed into a pulp."

The boy looked hard at his informant for a second or two. Then he smiled. Then he hung his head. Then he straightened up, threw a leg over his wheel, sprang into the saddle, and called back as he pedaled down the street:

"Ah, g'wan; that's nuttin' to get scared about."

But the crowd remained and took an invoice of the wrecked derrick, and "what might have been." Everybody agreed that it was one of the most fortunate things in the history of Washington that a street car, with a load of passengers, was not in the way of the crane. The weight of the boom and the speed it accumulated as it descended, would have sent it through a car, with a loss of life and mangle of human beings such as the Capital City has seldom experienced.

## The Supports Gave Way.

The fall of the derrick was caused by a breach of its supports. It was standing almost upright when it began its descent, and before it struck the pavement, its speed was similar to that of the lash of a whip as it is whirled through the air by the strong arm of a driver. Spectators stood agape as the heavy beam came to earth amid a number of men, horses, and passers-by. The best part of the story is that no person or living thing was hurt.

TRIBUTE TO AID OF  
MR. WOODWARDGreat Progress of Y. M. C. A.  
Recounted by Speakers.

## DEBT PROVISION MADE

Business and Professional Men  
Praise President.Commissioner Macfarland Speaks of  
Growth of Organization, and Bishop-elect Harding, for Clergy of  
City, Tells of His Knowledge of  
the Value of the Work of the  
Executive of the Society.

More than 100 representative business and professional men of Washington gathered in the Red Room of the New Willard Hotel last night to acclaim the great progress made by the Young Men's Christian Association, of Washington, and of the world, by the aid of Samuel W. Woodward. As an appreciation of the president's work in the past ten years, these men pledged themselves to pay off the \$75,000 floating indebtedness of the association.

Speeches glowing with praise for the work accomplished by Mr. Woodward were made by Rev. Dr. Alfred C. Harding, Bishop-elect of Washington; Commissioner Henry B. F. Macfarland, and John Barrett, of the Bureau of American Republics.

## Unite in Eulogy.

These three men, voicing the sentiment of the gathering, were united in eulogizing Mr. Woodward and his work, and in telling of the far-reaching influence of the association in Washington, in the United States, and throughout the world. In the course of his address, Mr. Barrett said that notwithstanding the general difference of politics in the land, "never in the history of the country has such an influence for good been felt as that wielded by the President of the United States."

Rev. Dr. Harding said that a great deal of good was done in the world, but a great deal more might be done by a proper conception of what is needed.

"I am in thorough sympathy with the anti-saloon movement," he declared, "but I think that when they tear down the saloon, an instrument of evil, they should erect an instrument of good. That is what is missed. Evil is eradicated and good is not substituted. Mr. Woodward is offering the Y. M. C. A., and has offered it as a substitute for evil, and thereby is accomplishing something substantial."

After the speeches, a report of the committee appointed some days ago to report on a suitable manner for honoring Mr. Woodward for the work he has done reported. The committee, besides calling the meeting last night, resolved that the floating indebtedness of the association be paid off and on February 15, a dinner be given the president. A committee of well-known business men was appointed to arrange for the dinner.

## Report Contributions.

Following the reading of the committee report, John R. Slesman, a member of the board of directors, reported that he had received a check for \$1,000—\$1,000 in contributions that would in all amount to \$5,000. He also reported that a leading Washington business man had offered to give \$10,000 on condition that the association raise \$5,000.

Commissioner Macfarland presided, and made the opening address, and referred to those present as being the most representative of Washington life possible to gather at one time and in one place. The Commissioner spoke of the great progress made in the District of Columbia.

## Rare Furniture at Auction.

The Mendelsohn collection of mahogany furniture and interior decorations, formed by Mr. A. Mendelsohn, of Philadelphia, will be sold at auction at the Sion Galleries, 147 G street, to-morrow and following days at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. by catalogue. On public view up to hour of sale.

Mrs. Abram Sharp Smith, a music teacher, filed suit yesterday against the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral School to recover \$1,500. She says she was dropped from the faculty of the school because she remonstrated against singing a solo at a concert, which she claimed was not part of her duties.

Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

## DENIES GUILT

Tillman in Reply Charges  
Roosevelt with Malice.

## LASHES THE PRESIDENT

Senate Packed with Visitors to  
Hear Southerner.

## GREETED BY COLLEAGUES

In an Unemotional and Conservative Speech the "Pitchfork Statesman" Refutes Allegations Made Against His Integrity by Chief Executive and Charges Him with Gross Breach of Propriety in Attempting to Wreak Vengeance for Personal Grudge.

Surprising his colleagues and the hundreds of visitors who packed the galleries in the Senate yesterday, Senator Tillman in an unemotional and conservative manner, made his reply to the President's charges, involving him in the Oregon land transaction.

Like an attorney delivering his rebuttal in open court, the South Carolinian gave a detailed statement of the deal which the Chief Executive outlined in his letter to Senator Hale, and not once did he lay aside his written speech until he had summed up and refuted the accusations made against his integrity.

Lacking much of his old time dash and vigor, the "Pitchfork" statesman failed, perhaps, to enthrall his gallery auditors, but to those who have been associated with him in the Senate for years, his defense seemed convincing and leaves but little for him to explain to the special committee which is to be appointed to investigate the affair.

## Malice Is Blamed.

While his address was for the most part unemotional and mild, still Mr. Tillman did not overlook the opportunity to pay his compliments to the President for "his malice" in charging him with an alleged offense.

Just as he brought his speech to a close the Senator cast his manuscript aside and charged Mr. Roosevelt with "gross breach of propriety and cowardice, in making a cunning attempt to wreak vengeance for personal grudges, while overlooking violations of the law."

Standing erect, with his arm poised dramatically in the air, Senator Tillman presented an imposing figure as he uttered his final assertion that "God would give him strength at a later day to arraign Theodore Roosevelt before the bar of the Senate, and show to the American people the type of man he really is."

"Roosevelt lives in a glass house," added the Senator. "Yes, he lives in a glass house that has glass doors. Caution ought to teach him to have regard for others."

Throughout the entire hour that he was speaking, the Senator was interrupted but once, and that was when the applause greeted his remarks relative to the President and "his dear friend Fairbanks." Vice President Fairbanks hurried for order, and while the South Carolinian paused the onlookers were told that such demonstrations were not permitted in the Senate chamber.

Aside from the gravity and importance of the speech, the scenes and unusual flurry in the corridors and galleries of the Senate wing of the Capitol were undoubtedly noteworthy. As early as 9 o'clock people began to arrive at the Capitol and the stream of visitors increased until long after the Southerner had begun his speech.

## Galleries Crowded.

Long before the session was called to order at noon, the galleries were crowded to their fullest capacity, and even handsomely gowned women disregarded propriety and sat on the steps of the aisles. Others surged about the rear of the inclosures and remained standing for several hours.

A few minutes before noon when the galleries were all agog with subdued conversation, and the Senators in groups about the floor of the chamber discussed in hushed tones the impending event, excitement seemed to be at the highest.

As the main door of the Senate swung open and the Senator from South Carolina appeared, it was a signal for an outburst of applause that has seldom been witnessed in the stately halls of Congress.

As he took his seat, Tillman glanced about the crowded chamber and while he did not manifest the great nervous strain that he has been laboring under for the last few days, he seemed anxious to begin his address.

Among those who approached his desk to shake his hand and wish him success were Senator Frye, of Maine, President pro tempore of the Senate, and Senators Gray, McEnery, Money, and Taylor.

As the hands of the clock over the Vice President's chair pointed to 12, nearly every Senator was in his place and standing while Chaplain Edward Everett Hale invoked benediction. It was at this point, while silence reigned over the chamber, that the noise and turmoil of the pushing crowds in the corridors came rudely to the ears of the grave assemblage on the floor.

Hearing that the Senate had convened, the mass of anxious persons, disregarding all efforts of the Capitol police and doorkeepers, broke from the lines and began to rush for the closed doors. The lines stretched from the gallery down the stairways on both sides, and in the turmoil several women screamed, and many lost fur wraps, gloves and even a few hats were found trampled upon after the excitement had abated.

Up to this time the only vacant seat in the gallery was the portion reserved for the press.

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